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This powerful chief took from them all their weapons, leaving only a shield and one spear, and the man who went into action and lost his spear was bound to bring away that of a dead enemy, or lose his life. When a party was sent out on an expedition, if they failed they dare not return, for the penalty was death. Mōsélekátsé himself went out once, and, failing in his object, he migrated northward, instead of returning to his tribe. It was he who inflicted such deadly injuries on the Boers, who had been obliged to leave the Cape Colony in consequence of the depredations committed on them by the Frontier Kafirs. Mōsélekátsé, in course of time, moved further and further northward, and he was now established in the Matabeli country. This party of Zulus were originally five or six hundred strong; and they scoured the whole country, murdering every man and woman, and taking prisoners the boys, whom they brought up among their own tribe. Other Zulus had broken off from the main body in the same way as the Matabele, and had gone still further to the north. When he (Mr. Baines) was on the Zambesi, with the Livingstone expedition, a party of these Zulus had come northward, and were offering their services to the Portuguese in the war then being carried on with the natives. Now, if these people could advance as far as the Zambesi, he saw no difficulty in other tribes of Zulus, who had preceded them some years, passing through the country to the north-western shore of Lake Nyassa.

Mr. WALLER thought it was just to state to an assemblage who felt so much interest in the fate of Livingstone, that letters had arrived from Zanzibar that day, by which it appeared that doubts prevailed in that place as to the story of the Doctor's death. A letter from Mr. Alington assured him that he had the gravest doubt as to the truth of the story set afloat by Moosa, who had told different stories to the Arabs in Zanzibar from that he had given our Consul. This was important, because we knew from Colonel Rigby, who had returned from Bombay, that Moosa had told a different story to the sepoy, and it was quite by accident that Colonel Rigby took the depositions of these men. It was a satisfaction to find that doubts regarding this story prevailed not only here and in India, but at Zanzibar itself.

The PRESIDENT, in conclusion, said he could not but feel intense gratification at hearing the opinions that had been expressed with regard to the probability of Livingstone being still alive. At a former meeting he almost stood alone. With the exception of Captain Sherard Osborn, he had scarcely anybody to support him in the doubts he then expressed. He relied upon Mr. Young, a gentleman who knew this man Moosa well, and who knew the character of these fellows, that they were great liars, and never to be depended upon. He had still a well-founded hope that his friend Livingstone was yet pursuing his adventurous journey into Central Africa, there to settle definitively the great problem on which Mr. Findlay had thrown so much light by his able investigations.

Fourteenth Meeting, 24th June, 1867.

SIR RODERICK I. MURCHISON, BART., K.C.B., PRESIDENT, in
the Chair.

PRESENTATIONS.—*H. A. Glass, Esq.; E. T. Higgins, Esq.*

ELECTIONS.—*C. J. Bayley, Esq., C.B. (late Governor of the Bahamas); Frederick Addington Goodenough, Esq. (of Calcutta); Nathaniel Plant, Esq.; General Sir George Moyle Sherer; the Hon. Richard Gilbert Talbot.*

ACCESSIONS TO LIBRARY FROM JUNE 3RD TO 24TH. *Donations.*—‘A new Theory of the Cause of Tides.’ Presented by the Author, J. Culbertson. ‘Die Gestalt der Erde und der Meeresfläche und die Erosion des Meeresbodens.’ By von Bischof. Purchased. ‘Description of a new Double Sextant.’ By Capt. George, R.N. ‘Remarks on Dr. Livingstone’s Last Journey.’ By Alex. George Findlay, Esq. ‘Dynamical Theory of the true figure of the Earth.’ By F. C. Bakewell. ‘Humboldt: Correspondance scientifique et littéraire, précédé d’une Notice et d’une Introduction par M. de la Roquette.’ Donor, the President. ‘Die Nikobaren: zur Colonisation dieser Inseln durch Preussen.’ Franz Maurer. With 4 maps. Berlin, 1867. Purchased. ‘Reise der Oesterreichischen Fregatte *Novara* um der Erde.’ (Linguistic, vol. i.) Dr. F. Müller, Vienna. ‘Five Years in Japan.’ By van Meerdevoort. Purchased. ‘Obras Publicas do Brazil.’ 3 vols., including many Geographical Papers, particularly relating to the Rivers Amazons, Madeira, Purus, Araguaya, etc.’ Presented by T. Whitfield, Esq. ‘Notice sur l’Hypsomètre de la Suisse et l’Orographie des Alpes.’ By J. M. Ziegler. Translated by P. Bourrit. ‘Papers relating to the aboriginal Tribes of the Central Provinces of India.’ By Rev. S. Hilsop. Donor, Sir Stafford Northcote. ‘The Free Indian Tribes of Central America.’ By F. Boyle, Esq. ‘Berichte ueber die Biologisch-Geographischen Untersuchungen in der Kaukasus Landern.’ By Gustav Radde, Tiflis. Donor, the Author. ‘Nivellement de precision de la Suisse.’ By A. Hirsch et E. Plantamour. ‘Synopsis of Star-fish in British Museum.’ By Dr. Gray. Presented by the Author. ‘Sketches of Japanese Manners and Customs.’ By J. M. Silver, R.M.—with facsimile pictures of native artists by Day and Son. Presented by Alfred Davis, Esq. ‘Frobisher’s Three Voyages.’ Donors, the Hakluyt Society. ‘Grönland und die Grönlander.’ By Henrick Helms. Purchased.

ACCESSIONS TO THE MAP-ROOM SINCE THE LAST MEETING OF 3RD JUNE, 1867.—Admiralty Chart of Middleton reef, South Pacific Ocean. Surveyed by Sir H. M. Denham, C.B. H.M.S. ‘Herald,’ Chromolithographed. Presented by the Hydrographical Office, Admiralty.

Before the reading of the Papers, the President announced that the young Prince who sat upon his right hand was his Imperial Highness the Duc de Leuchtenberg, an ardent mineralogist, and already President of the Imperial Mineralogical Society of St. Petersburg. It gave him (the President) sincere satisfaction, after the kind and hospitable reception he had met with in former years in Russia, to be honoured by the presence of a member of the Imperial family, who was so sincere a lover and promoter of science.

This sentiment having been cheered by the Assembly, his Imperial Highness returned thanks, in English, for the notice taken of him, and spoke in

warm terms of the benefits conferred upon his country by the geological labours of Sir Roderick Murchison, and for which the Russians were truly grateful.

The following Papers were then read :—

1. *Notes on the Russian Harbours of Possiette, Wladivostock, Nakhodka, and Olga Bay, on the Coast of Manchuria.* By the Rev. W. V. LLOYD, R.N., F.R.G.S.

THE author visited the Russian settlements on the coast of Manchuria in the summer of 1866, when he was serving as chaplain on board H.M.S. 'Scylla,' Capt. Courtenay. The vessel left Nagasaki, in Japan, on the 20th of July, and arrived at Possiette (now called Novgorodski) on the 25th. The general aspect of the country was dreary, being hilly and destitute of timber; a dozen log-houses marked the site of the Russian settlement. Russia has found here what she has long coveted, a harbour where her fleets can pass in and out during the winter season; perfectly sheltered by surrounding hills, with deep water, an impregnable position, and a good supply of coal on the spot. The Tu-men River, the boundary between the newly-acquired Russian territory and Korea, runs within 30 miles of the settlement. The Chinese or Manchu town of Hun-chun is situated 25 miles above its mouth, and contains a population of from 6000 to 10,000. Russia has taken complete military possession of the coast, as well as of the Khinka Lake, in the interior, and the right bank of the Usuri River, a branch of which flows out of the lake, and is navigable down to the Amur. Drafts of regiments or of sailors are established every ten miles, and the men are diligently employed in making the great military road, which is to connect the coast settlements with the Amur. A telegraphic line was expected soon to be laid between Novgorodski and the Amur, between which and St. Petersburg there is already telegraphic communication. The protection of a Russian garrison had induced more than 300 families of Koreans to establish themselves within the Russian frontier.

The next settlement to the north of Novgorodski is Wladivostock, or Port May. The thermometer here, in January to March, sometimes descends as low as -15° to -20° Fahr., and the harbour is closed up by ice during those months. The land is of excellent quality, and moderately covered with timber. With the exception of seven foreign merchants, the settlement may be said to be purely military, like Novgorodski; but it is more flourishing, and it derives great importance from being the nearest coast station to the head of navigation on the Usuri River, which will form the principal means of communication with Eastern Siberia, owing to